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Einleitung in die Sprachwissenschaft. Von V. PORZEZIŃSKI. Autorisierte Uebersetzung aus dem Russischen von DR. EHRLICH BOEHME. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1910. Pp. 229. M. 3.

The author states the purpose of the book in the Preface. He wished to publish the doctrines of his teacher Fortunatov, who was also his predecessor in the chair of the science of language at Moscow. He wished further to prepare for translation into German a book which would serve for the use of beginners in the subject.

The two hundred and twenty-nine pages cover all the ground that is of particular interest to European or American beginners. In addition to the chapters that must always appear in such a work, one chapter is devoted to a history of the scientific study of language, two to a classification of the world's chief languages, one to phonetics, and one to the Indo-European *Ursprache* and Indo-European antiquities. All of this is treated in so few pages by three methods: (1) by condensation of statement, although this is rare, (2) by frequent omission of proof, and sometimes of examples, (3) by treatment of selected topics only. Each chapter has a very brief bibliography, and occasionally references to other books are inserted in the text.

It is questionable whether a book bearing this title should include a chapter on phonetics, especially when there is nothing new in it, except a vigorous blow dealt the experimental method. The little work of Finck might well take the place of the forty-two pages given to the classification of languages. With these chapters omitted there would be ample room for a fuller and more satisfactory treatment of changes in language, which should surely occupy half, instead of less than a quarter, of any such treatise.

Owing to its size one naturally compares the book with Sweet's *History of Language*, and the comparison brings out the fact that the chief merit of the new book consists in the interesting manner of approaching topics and the real life that comes from a larger attention to the most important things only, whereas Sweet's extreme condensation is valuable rather than interesting. As the book is very readable, it should serve well the purpose stated in the Preface, and its lack of technicalities might give it a still broader range of readers.

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Catulli, Tibulli, Properti, Carmina Quae Extant Omnia, cura ROBINSON ELLIS, JOANNIS P. POSTGATE, JOANNIS S. PHILLIMORE. London: Warner (Riccardi Press) 1911. Pp. 319. 21s.

This de luxe edition of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, limited to 1,000 numbered copies and printed in a special font on special paper, "is the second of a select series of classical texts" of which a Horace was the first.